FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1858.

A GREAT SPEECH.—Duncan K. McRae, Esq., addressed the citizens of Cumberland and Harnett, in this place, on Tuesday evening last. We have heard many political speeches in our day: few have held the unwavering attention of so large and intelligent an audience for such a space. The writer may mention, as an instance, that during the three hours occupied by Mr. McRae, he, as many others were, was upon his feet, feeling no weariness, only sorry when (and because) the entertainment was at an end. There was close, clear, sound reasoning: historical recital, always interesting, never tiresome: a sharp but pleasant sarcasm now and then: magnificent declamation, as the speaker warmed with his subject and maintained the right of NORTH CAROLINA to a portion of the public domain.

Mr. McRae opened his speech by maintaining his right to a position in the Democratic party, denied him so bitterly by his assailants among the Democratic press. His views on the land question as now presented had been first enunciated in the Spring of 1852, and since that time he declared and proved that his soundness as a Democrat had been endorsed by his party in every possible way. Immediately after their promulgation, in Wilmington, he was appointed by the Democrats of New Hanover to represent them in the State Convention. A member of that body, he was chosen to preside over it. He left the chair, in caucus, to advocate a resolution expressing his land views in place of the stereotyped Democratic resolution, and he was again endorsed by its adoption. He was appointed to represent the Democrats of this District in National Convention, and by the delegation from this State, all familiar with his views, he was placed upon the Committee to construct a platform for the Democracy of the Union. Having succeeded in electing Mr. Pierce, he was recommended by every Democrat in the State Legislature, by every member of the Electoral College, with a single exception, by every Democratic member of Congress from North Carolina, for one of the most honorable and important foreign missions in the gift of the Government. Whilst canvassing this District, a candidate for Congress, advocating the views he was now presenting, he was appointed to an honorable position abroad, by the Administration; an act not repented of, as some of his assailants alleged, but done with a full knowledge of his views, and after full and long consideration. He held in his hand a letter from Mr. Dobbin, sustaining him in every particular. It was at any one's service.

He had not stepped beyond the party bounds to present his views. They had not originated with him. The party placed him where he stood. He could not go back, and his party were bound in honor to sustain him. They had declared, time and again, in Convention, in solemn acts of legislation, that if the squandering of the lands continued and became the settled policy of the Government, North Carolina should demand and receive her share. Is it the settled policy? In 70 years succeeding the formation of the Government, the donations had exceeded the sales in value by $30,000,000: in three succeeding years $15,000,000 had been added to that excess. If three years accomplished half of what 70 preceding years had done, could there be any doubt of the practice? The present session of Congress was prolific of such bills. He held in his hand the official paper of Congress, from which he read bill after bill introduced by such democrats as Houston, of Ala., now Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, late Chairman of the Ways and Means; Cobb, of Ala., Chairman of the Land Committee, and in that capacity wielding more power over the public domain than the President himself; Warren, of Arkansas, and Barksdale, of Mississippi. Had not the time for action, as declared by the Democratic party, arrived? Or when would it arrive? Only fix him a definite time, and he might wait for it.

Passing from personal matters he maintained the constitutional right to distribute the lands. The provision was one of the most important in the Constitution, framed by such men as Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Washington; men, whose mantles, it was no disparagement to say, had fallen upon none of the present generation. The power was clear to "dispose of" the territory and "other property." It was the largest possible power. No clearer or more comprehensive term could have been used. No power had been oftener exercised. Year after year, back to the formation of the Government, and even to the days of the old Confederation, he traced the exercise of the right, less disputed as you nearer approached the days of the framers of the Constitution. In the very year of the cession of Virginia's magnificent domain, Congress voted away large quantities to the several States. He did not now speak of "alternate sections" donations, but naked gifts of solid lumps. Land had been given to Kentucky in 1826 to build an asylum: the only objection then raised, and that by an Alabama Democrat, was that the distribution was not *general:* land had been given to Connecticut, for the same purpose, *nem. con.*, and selected from the government lands in Florida or Arkansas. Land had been given to Gen. Lafayette; not as pay, that was given in money, but as a testimonial of the gratitude of a free people to the friend who had fought for them in their hour of need: Land had been given to the refugees from Poland, when that State was blotted from the map of nations: "Other property," money, had been given to every imaginable object. To Ireland, to Caracas, to anybody and for every thing. It had been objected by some that if Congress had the right to give away land, it might also give away our Navy or a part of it. That very thing had occurred very recently. The Resolute, a British man-of-war attached to an Arctic Exploring Expedition, had been abandoned at Sea; it became the prize of American sailors: Congress bought it from them, and it was at once a U. S. Ship-of-war, a part of our Navy: It was presented by Congress to the Queen of England. All these acts were democratic acts. Buchanan, Polk, King, Calhoun, Benton, Jackson, all the great names of democracy, even old Nat. Macon, whose principle was never to vote *aye*, whose very body, bones and skin were democratic, had voted for land donations. Trample upon him, (Mr. McRae,) sacrifice him, and you trample upon the memory of the dead heroes of democracy, and sacrifice the principles of its most exalted living advocates. He had been misrepresented by a democratic press as quoting Calhoun and King and others as favoring *his* system of land distribution. He had done nothing of the kind. He cited them as sustaining, by word and act, the *right* to distribute, to give away, to "dispose of," the lands. Mr. Calhoun's plan was to give them to the States in which they lie: Mr. King's, to Alabama: *his*, (Mr. McRae's,) to all, to *North Carolina*. They agreed in the *right*, not in the policy. His references to acts of Congress, sustaining that *right*, were legionary; for each, he quoted book, volume and page, referred any doubting hearer to the Libraries where the books were to be found, and offered these references to any who desired, that they might be sent to Raleigh or to Washington for verification.

But, perhaps the greatest donation in prospect was the Pacific Railroad Scheme. $12,500 per mile in money, and probably 200,000,000 acres in land, would be required for that. It was a part of the Democratic creed. The Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan made it a part of the platform. Mr. Buchanan had written a letter to California placing his election on that issue. He was elected; and now he was for building the road. He, (Mr. McRae,) was with the President. He could not go before the people on an issue, and after success repudiate it, though every democratic member of Congress from the State and all the democratic press repudiated it. He was with the President. They against him. He on the platform: they off. In the name of Jas. Buchanan he read them out of the party. But he was with the President, on a condition. Every road of the North and South West is to be connected with the route of this great road by donations of land. He was for the road, provided North Carolina received land to place her roads in connection with *the* road, and her ports in connection with those of the Pacific.

From the right he passed to the *expediency*. It had been a standing objection that distribution of the lands or their proceeds would make it necessary to raise the tariff to the protection standard. All history falsified the assertion. Year after year the lands had been given away in immense quantities; year after year the tariff had been lowered. When the deposite bill was passed, Mr. Henry A. Wise declared that the Tariff Compromise had been destroyed, and that protection, not revenue, was to be the tariff policy of the Government. Mr. Wise was neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet. Every step from that day to this had been in the revenue direction. Only last year every Democratic member of Congress from North Carolina voted to reduce the tariff, and it was reduced. Yet every Democratic member of Congress from this State also voted to deposite the surplus revenue—distribution by another name—a name adopted in 1836 merely to satisfy the scruples of Mr. Calhoun, who wanted the money, but who desired it to be called a loan, a deposite, without interest, never to be called for by the depositor. The twenty millions in the treasury last year should have been deposited. The specie would have gone into general circulation among the people, instead of lying useless, worse than useless in the Treasury; would in all probability have prevented the panic which had carried dismay all over the land; would have kept it in the country, would have saved the Treasury from the open nullification of the specie system upon which it is based by the issue of a *paper currency*.

It had been objected that he was trying to raise the ghost of a dead issue. Not so. All issues were dead, unless the people chose to breathe life into them. The sub-treasury had been a dead issue; it was now engrafted upon the government: free-suffrage was killed over and over again, until it had been killed to death; but free-suffrage was now a part of the Constitution of the State. The Democratic party was said to be dead in 1840. He had suffered in that most disastrous defeat, from which it was thought the party could never recover. It had recovered; and the present great ruler of Democracy in North Carolina (the Editor of the Standard) might be excused for knowing nothing of the undaunted, enduring, persevering spirit of the Democrats who had then been dead, for *he* had not visited Salt River in their company; *he was on the other side*.

It was no dead issue. He had been assailed for declaring it a more important issue than the slavery question; and it was basely intimated that he was unsound on the vital question of Southern rights. He had taken this position, because he was, as he had ever been, opposed to all compromises. The South always practically lost by them. A united South was our only strong defence, and a united South we have. Nothing was to be gained by its discussion. Much was to be gained by land. The whole Southern country was in a flame about Kansas matters. As he spoke, Congress was a scene of the most intense excitement. And why? Why should the South busy itself to have Kansas admitted into the Union? It was well known that it was adding another free State to the Union. No man dreamed that Kansas would be a slave State. There were but 200 slaves in the whole territory, and if the present had been a severe winter, they would have died off. Of the white population, a very large majority were for a free State. And yet, to gain a fancied triumph, that man of the North who had fought our battles with undaunted spirit and almost invariable success, Douglas of Illinois, was to be sacrificed. The same high priest who excommunicated *him*, with great complacency read Stephen A. Douglas out of the ranks, for maintaining the doctrine of the Democratic party, for upholding the interests of the South, in ceaseless endeavors to prevent, as every Southern man should, the isolation of the slavery issue. That was the point upon which the South was weakest. Why isolate it? Why submit *that* to discussion and agitation—keep it eternally in dispute? There was undoubted fraud in the Kansas elections. The President admitted it in his special message. Shall the South, whose only strength before the nations was her position of always being in the right, always aggrieved, give up that proud standing, become a party to a fraud, and lose all her moral influence, her only shield? Should Mr. Douglas be sacrificed? His ruin would be the denationalization of the Democratic party. He was its hope in the North. Destroy him, and you destroy the party, and give another deadly blow to the union of these States. Gratitude for past services, considerations of future policy, alike forbade the sacrifice. Let the whole matter be investigated, and the right maintained.

There *is* a practical question connected with this Kansas issue. Strange to say, no man had spoken of it; no one warned the South. The constitution forced upon Kansas embodied a provision for immense land donations. Kansas, under cover of the slavery agitation, would obtain this land, and step into the Union, a gigantic empire, to aid by free-soil Senators and Representatives in the war upon the South. Here was something practical—something in which the South had an interest. Yet this substance was allowed quietly to slip from us, that we might obtain the shadow of a triumph in the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

Was it expedient for North Carolina that partial distribution should give place to equitable distribution? Would it make North Carolina a suppliant, dependent upon the Government? Alabama was a recipient of lands. Was she dependent? At this moment she was threatening the government with disruption if *her* view of a particular subject was not adopted. Was Ohio dependent? Only last Summer the U. S. officers in pursuance of law arrested some fugitives from a Southern State. The Ohio officials took them from the Government; he had not heard that they had ever been punished. There was no dependence, no supplication. He demanded the land as a States-right man, and its benefits he illustrated by a comparison of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and North Carolina.

Look, he said, at the immense benefits derived by those States receiving these donations; compare them with ours; and know that the cause exists in application of this, our common property, to their use and benefit. Look at Illinois. 'Twas but the other day that the venerable statesman, the Secretary of State, Gen. Cass, then himself a pioneer, sat in a canoe on the lake, near the site of the present City of Chicago, when but a solitary hut marked the locality of this now the largest grain emporium in the world. Her population increased from 1830 to 1840 nearly 200 per cent. She nearly doubles North Carolina in her aggregate of agricultural wealth. Her population has doubled since the commencement of her Central Railroad, and now doubles that of North Carolina. Her educational system is complete: the number of her children who cannot read and write is but half that of our State. Railroads permeate her whole territory, built by Gov't donations. The land fund of her great road is so valuable as to *pay the whole cost* of the road, and leave the stockholders in possession of this magnificent property without money and without price.

Iowa, was but the other day unborn, yesterday an infant, to-day a child; yet standing up with strength and intellect in the great temple of Empire, and confounding by her growth and greatness the nations of the Earth.

Mark the position of Ohio. "It is scarce a half century since a vast, dense, and gloomy wilderness extended over the entire space of what now constitutes Ohio, with now and then a spot of civilized culture, where the arm of the bold pioneerman had levelled the forests and let in the sun; here and there a small patch of ground, covered by the boughs of trees that had perpetuated themselves from century to century, was all that had been rendered verdant by the hand of man. Hundreds on hundreds of miles no human habitation, no cultivated farm, no grove, no laurels, no smiling green attested the presence of civilization. The wayworn and wearied traveler, belated in these wilds, could see no "solitary taper light the vale with hospitable ray." The wild Indian roamed and chased the wilder game thro' his hunter paths, dark, intricate, and leading no traveler knew where. Mighty rivers, having their sources in obscure and unknown regions, flowed on in solitary grandeur. On the North, an inland sea, capable of riding the navies of the world, where the wintry tempest howled and roared as in mid Ocean. All around, bare creation, rude and naked, fresh, untouched, unbounded, unexplored, magnificent wilderness."

Such is in part the picture of Ohio fifty years ago, as portrayed by a master hand (Daniel Webster.) Is it a dream? Is it fancy, that, as by the hand of a magician, this wild panorama has passed out of view, and we now behold *an Independent State*, the third in this confederacy in fame and wealth, having outstripped Virginia in population and representation? Whereas the old Commonwealth responds but 13 times to the call in the House of Representatives, and N. C. has sunk to 8, 21 members from Ohio answer to their names. With canals, loaded with the produce of agriculture and manufactures, like mighty arteries running through her entire body, and Railroads, like great iron veins covering her whole surface. With a population of 2 millions, two-thirds of the whole population of the confederated colonies when they fought against a mighty power the great battles of our independence. With bright rays of light and knowledge penetrating every cottage and every cabin; with school houses costing $2,000,000, and a school fund more than $2,000,000 a year; a revenue of $3,600,000; with an aggregate agricultural wealth of 8 or 900 millions; with 10,000 manufactories, and $60,000,000 of product; with a debt of only $16,000,000, scarce beyond the debt and liabilities of our own State; and so improved and independent that she has inserted a clause in her organic law forbidding the creation of a State debt for internal improvement. This is a truthful picture of Ohio at this day. It is progress and prosperity grand and stupendous.

Contrast with it the position of North Carolina. Between 1830 and 1840 her population increased but 2 per cent: between 1840 and 1850 but 7 per cent. Look at her towns, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Raleigh, Hillsborough, Salisbury, are they striding on? is population accumulating and wealth advancing?

Her railroad stocks have never been at par. Her debt and liabilities now reach from 8 to 10 millions or more. 100,000 children starving for the bread of knowledge cry out for nourishment, and *all*, ALL she has to bestow is the little mite which she derived from the deposite distribution act of 1836, and such sum from taxes as the people can afford: while each succeeding year places upon her shoulders new and additional burdens of taxation, till property and population are fleeing out of her borders.

Look at our own county of Cumberland. In 1846 our tax was $2,379; now, for State purposes $13,549 and $7,000 for County expenses, besides the interest on our Town loan of $100,000, and our County loan of the same amount. Our present taxes are more than those of the whole five counties of Jackson, Polk, Rutherford, Yancy and Yadkin, by as much again, and nearly twice as much as the five counties of Haywood, Macon, McDowell, Madison and Buncombe; and all this taxation without benefit and in the face of depreciating property. Although possessed of excellent water power, in the midst of cheap labor, among a frugal people, every effort of manufacturing has failed to realize profits—and the judicious system of improvement never includes us.

This is a melancholy but faithful contrast of North Carolina's condition with that of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio. The cause is to be found in the immense patronage which they have enjoyed. Ohio has sold more than 4 millions of acres for near 20 millions of dollars. Illinois has received 15 million acres, and Iowa 7 million. Here is a cause adequate to produce the result, and the result has been shown.

It had been objected that distribution was impracticable. With so many sellers, there would be no buyers. He wanted to try that. Others found no difficulty in selling the lands granted to them. His plan was for the Government to give to each State, according to its representation, a number of land warrants, to be sold as the States choose, the title to remain with the government until the warrants were located. Taxation would thus be impossible, and all conflicts of State authority avoided.

We do not pretend to present a report of Mr. McRae's speech—merely a sketch written from memory, without the aid of a note except as to a single point. We have however, hasty and imperfect as the sketch is, stated his points accurately, we hope. No one but a stenographer could approach a correct report of his language. The entire speech was brilliant in manner and powerful in matter, and the very large and intelligent audience frequently showed their appreciation of it by applause, and perhaps even more by the deep earnestness with which his arguments were listened to. Such arguments *must* make an impression on the public mind of North Carolina, wherever heard, coming from one who, as his present opponents say, was a "favorite" of the democratic party, and as he shows, yet gives up that position, and any hopes he might have of preferment, for the sake of advocating *justice to North Carolina*.

CONGRESS.

In our last we stated that several fights had occurred in the House of Representatives during the long session of Friday night. Full accounts show that a fight between Mr. Keitt of S. C. and Mr. Grow of Penn. drew in, either as combatants or peace makers, a large number of members, and the terrible scene was presented of a dozen or more members fighting with all their might. Fortunately no weapons but those of nature were used, and the Sergeant at Arms was able to separate the parties before any serious injury was done to any person, though not till after the character of the House had suffered lasting disgrace.

The House had kept up the parliamentary struggle in great good humor till about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, motions to adjourn, to call the House, to excuse from voting, &c., being constantly piled one upon another. The yeas and nays had been taken 33 times. At this hour Mr. Quitman of Miss. rose to offer a resolution to adjourn till Monday, when the vote should be taken without further debate or objection. Mr. Grow, who was in the broad aisle which separates the democratic side from the republican side of the House, objected to receive Mr. Quitman's motion. Mr. Keitt, whose seat was near, said, "Go to your own side of the House, sir, and make your objection there."

Mr. Grow promptly replied that "he would make his objections where he pleased;" and indiscreetly followed up this remark, by saying "he wouldn't be governed by a slave-driver."

This was the tocsin for war; Mr. Keitt struck the member from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Grow returned the blow, the parties clenched, and in rushed members from all sides, hoping to end this little row; but unconsciously contributing to commence a big one. Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, interfered as peacemaker, and succeeded in parting them. He was holding Mr. Grow, when a crowd rushed up, and he was struck, as he supposed, by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. Mr. Barksdale turned and gave Washburne several severe blows, when they were parted.

The row went fast and furious right under the Speaker's chair, and in thorough disregard of the presence of the occupants of the reporter's gallery.

Some thirty or forty members got so entangled and jammed up that it was difficult to see which was which, or which got the worst or best of it. Blows were given and taken indiscriminately. The affair was timed by a sporting character present, who says it occupied one minute and a half.

Speaker Orr and the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Glosbrenner, deserve credit and commendation for the prompt energy with which they succeeded in calming the tumult.

When all "was calm again," the House fell back into its good-humored ways, the "little brush" having waked up some of the most unpatriotic, who dozed, unconscious of the momentousness of the occasion. The members went on resolving, and moving, and taking the "yeas" and "nays," until after six o'clock this morning, when Gen. Quitman introduced a resolution, suspending action on all other motions, except the previous question, (Harris's motion to refer the whole subject to the select committee,) which was made, amid acclamation, the special order for Monday at 1 o'clock; and the House adjourned.

Most accounts concur in saying that Grow knocked down Keitt, but others deny this.

All night the House presented a strange and impressive appearance under the mysterious looking yellow light, that descended from the pictured ceiling from the ruddy and golden interior of the hall. The members, worn and sleepy, were stretched in various attitudes upon their chairs and desks, a few fortunate ones having secured the sofas. At the sides of the chamber they were unusually quiet, and answered languidly to their names as the everlasting call of the roll went on. About a hundred spectators were in the gallery at 1, most of them lying down, and some apparently fast asleep. One intrepid lady lingered in the gallery, intently watching the scene below.

On Monday, the Previous Question was ordered by a vote of 113 to 107. Mr. Stephens' motion to refer the message to the Territorial committee, was then rejected, 114 to 113. Mr. Harris' motion to refer the whole subject to a committee of 13, to take testimony on oath, as to the alleged frauds in Kansas, and whether the constitution is acceptable to the people there, was then adopted, 115 to 111. This act precludes the possibility of any report during the present session, as the Committee is instructed to send to Kansas for persons and papers.

It seems that 227 members were present, besides the Speaker, only 6 being absent. All the Southern members voted with the minority. The defection from the Administration force was of Northern and Western democrats.

The Democrats voting against the Lecompton proposition were Adrain, N. J.; Chapman, Pa.; Cockerill, Ohio; Cox, do; J. G. Davis, Ind.; Dewart, Pa.; English, Foley, Ind.; Groesbeck, Ohio; L. W. Hall, Ohio; Harris, Ill.; Hockin, N. Y.; Hickman, Pa.; O. Jones, Pa.; Lawrence, Ohio; McKibbens, Cal.; Marshall, Ill.; Montgomery, Pa.; Morris, Ill.; Pendleton, Ohio; Shaw, Ill.; R. Smith, Ill.; making 22 Anti-Lecompton Democrats.

There was only one American who voted with the above named Democrats, Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland.

There were six absentees, viz: Messrs. Bonham, S. C., Caruthers, Mo., Harris, Md., Leidly Pa., Matteson, N. Y., and Reilly, Pa.

Two members changed their votes, viz: Mr. Burns over to Lecompton, and Mr. Miller, of Ohio, the same way.

Mr. Keitt, by unanimous consent of the House, made a personal explanation. He assumed all responsibility for the violation of the dignity and decorum of the House on Saturday morning. He, he said, was the aggressor, and he alone. He expressed his profound regret for the occurrence.

Personal collisions, especially in a legislative body, were reprehensible, if possibly avoidable. He could not say whether or not a blow was directed at him. He was not conscious of having received one. He wished to make to the House whatever reparation he could, by this expression of his regret for what had occurred.

Mr. Grow said that he had been taught in his youth that fights among men were disgraceful. His mature judgment had approved the teaching. Yet the right of self-defence was dear to him.

On Saturday morning, for the first time in his life, he was engaged in a personal encounter. He expressed his regret at its occurrence, and tendered his apologies to the House.

On Tuesday, the House ordered two more investigating committees, one into the accounts and conduct of the present doorkeeper and other officers of the House. The other in relation to sale of land opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

In the SENATE, on Monday, Kansas was discussed all day.

At the close, Mr. Wilson's proposition to refer the subject of Kansas to a select committee, to take testimony on oath, was rejected, 28 to 22. And then it was referred to the Territorial committee, 27 to 22.

On Tuesday, the Army bill was taken up, but under it, Kansas was discussed during the sitting.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

The Arabia has arrived with intelligence from Europe to the 23d ultimo.

The India mail brings nothing later from Oude. There had been two or three successful engagements with the insurgents.

Lord Elgin had sent his ultimatum to the Chinese, giving them ten days for consideration, at the expiration of which time he threatened hostilities. It was reported that the English and French took possession of an island opposite Canton without opposition, and that the French had proclaimed the blockade of the Canton river, but the report was considered doubtful. There was another report that the American Commodore had offered to mediate between the English and Chinese, which offer was accepted by the English. If the capture of Canton fails to bring the Chinese to terms, a march on Pekin is contemplated.

Napoleon opened the French Legislative Assembly by a lengthy speech from the throne.

The number wounded by the explosion of the missiles intended to assassinate Napoleon is ascertained to be one hundred and fifty. Six had died. The details are voluminous. It is reported that one of the four principal Italian conspirators now under arrest has revealed every thing in relation to the attempted assassination of the Emperor. The four Italians who were the chiefs in the attempted assassination will be tried in January.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—Sales of cotton for the week, ended Thursday, 67,000 bales, including 15,500 on speculation and 4,000 for export, all qualities being ⅛d. dearer, the greatest advance being on fair and middling qualities.

The circular of Richardson, Spence & Co. reports flour with a declining tendency. Spirits of turpentine and rosin firm.

Consols for money were quoted at 95⅛ a 95⅜, and for account 95⅛ a 95¼. The bullion in the Bank had increased £1,080,000. The money market was easier, but the bank rate was unchanged. American securities were dull at unchanged rates.

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.—The accusation made by the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., against Congress and the press at the North, that they had used $89,000 of funds, (not their own,) but belonging to a Massachusetts manufacturing company, in bribery, to effect the passage of one of the provisions of the tariff of 1857, has given an importance and notoriety to that concern which it might not otherwise have attained, even by the enormous frauds which they have committed. The public has, unfortunately, become familiar with peculation, more even in high than in low life, more on a large than on a small scale. But there are circumstances that make this Lawrence, Stone & Co. affair stand out prominently amidst the landmarks of rascality. Properly viewed, it should stand as a beacon to warn the man of business of the ruin and disgrace which are the deserved results of a yielding to temptation to dishonesty.

This was one of the most eminent firms in the country, its head in Boston, with branches in several other cities; composed of five partners, who were among the most respectable and popular merchants. In 1848 they were appointed agents of the Bay State Company. Mr. Lawrence, as its Treasurer, received a salary of $5,000 a year, and the firm a commission of 2½ per cent. on all their sales. They did not guaranty the sales, and had no liability for them. In ten years their commissions from that company alone amounted to $335,000, with $45,000 Treasurer's salary and an enormous amount for clerk hire, rent, &c., this item amounting in one year to $33,550 82. Their receipts from this company alone were therefore something like $600,000 to $700,000, or $60,000 to $70,000 a year for the ten years. But as if this were not enough, they were also agents, of late years, for several other companies, so that their commissions alone for 1856 amounted to $94,799 81. Yet when they failed, it appeared that they had defrauded the Bay State Company of $308,562 22.

Their profits and pickings and stealings, have been, therefore, much more than a million of dollars in ten years. And they were such "fast men" that they could not live on that.

High living and stock gambling are at the bottom of their prodigality and rascality.

As to the $89,000 of bribery fund, it is stated that memoranda showing how it was used, have mysteriously disappeared, and the stockholders have not been able (or pretend so) to get any information.

The examining committee say,—

"Was it employed in costly entertainment at Washington—given to those supposed to be able to influence legislation there? Was it expended in the employment of a corps of lobby members, hangers-on to the skirts of members of Congress, to worry them into giving votes in favor of such measures as might be supposed favorably to affect their interests? Or was it employed for still darker and more objectionable purposes? We only know that one of the firm—Mr. Stone—has told us that, while he was at Washington, laboring diligently and with all his might to diffuse information by all lawful means, to persuade Congress into the passage of a tariff which would prove less onerous and more advantageous to the woolen interests, which have long been depressed; he was told that if he hoped for success it would be necessary for him to adopt quite another course of measures, and to be less scrupulous than he was in the use of the means at his disposal; that letters were written home, saying that some other agent, one of a more pliable temper, must be employed; and that, in consequence thereof, he was withdrawn, and another member of the firm was sent on, to represent them, and who, as he supposed, paid out and disbursed or controlled the application of the rest of the money."

DECISIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, J.—In Wise & Bishop v Woodard, from Hertford; judgment reversed, and *venire de novo*. Also, in Hayes v. Askew, from Hertford; *venire de novo*. Also in White v. Green, from Bertie; affirming the judgment. Also, in Burns v. Campbell, in Equity, from Robeson; interlocutory order affirmed. Also, in Crocker v. Buffaloe, in Equity, from Northampton; directing a decree from plaintiffs. Also, in Shaw v. Grandy, from Pasquotank; affirming the judgment. Also, in Grandy v. Small, from Pasquotank; affirming the judgment. Also, in Walker v. Allen, from Halifax; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Hauff v. Howard, in Equity, from Craven; dismissing the bill. Also, in Potts v. Blackwell, in Equity, from Beaufort; dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J.—In Bell v. Walker, from Chowan; affirming the judgment. Also, in Moore v. Leach, from Chatham; judgment for plaintiff and inquiry. Also, in Wester v. Wester, from Franklin; affirming the judgment. Also, in Chesnut v. Mears, in equity, from Columbus; dismissing the petition. Also, in Jordan v. Murphy, from Cumberland; affirming the judgment. Also, in Cobbett v. Frasier, motion for costs to be taxed. [An order allowing plaintiff to sue *in forma pauperis* does not extend the privilege beyond the Court in which it was granted.] Also, in Riggsbee v. Bennett, in equity, from Chatham; decree declaring that the Bennetts are entitled, &c. Also, in State v. Henry, from Perquimons; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, Taylor v. School Committee, from Northampton; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Worsley v. Johnson, from Martin; judgment reversed and judgment of non-suit.—*Ral. Standard.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

Resumption of Specie Payment.—All the banks in this city and the Bank of Commerce and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown resumed the specie payments of their liabilities this morning.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.

Death of Bishop Waugh.—The venerable Bishop Waugh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in this city this morning.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday morning, the 5th inst., MARY CLAY, infant daughter of J. E. and M. A. McMaster.

Jesus removed our lovely flower
Safe to his own immortal bower,
To bloom in Paradise more fair,
And shed a richer fragrance there.

☞ See 4th Page.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.—Having heretofore stated our own views as to the employment of our native and resident citizens in places of trust within our State, we very cheerfully give place to the other side. It is said there are always two sides to every question. Below is Gov. Swain's.

We must be permitted to add, however, (without the slightest intention to affect the high character given to the newly appointed Professor,) that in our opinion the Governor's reference to the South Carolina College and the University of Virginia, rather sustains our own position, and weakens his; for both these institutions went abroad for Presidents and Professors, and got infidels in religion, under whose rule the youth of both States were in many instances infected, by precept and example, with irreligious views, and the natural consequences followed, of riots and rebellions, and in the case of one of them, a total breaking up for nearly a year. Our own University has been incomparably better than either, in moral influences and obedience to Law and Order.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS.

CHAPEL HILL, 3d Feb'y 1858.

Gentlemen:—I have just read the remarks in the Observer on my note in the Standard of Saturday. * * *

I have three letters before me from highly distinguished members of the Board. * * * * One of these gentlemen states that during more than thirty years' connection with the Board, he never knew in any previous instance so much time occupied, and so much pains taken, in efforts to ascertain the true pretensions of applicants for office. I am well satisfied that there was not a single Trustee who voted for Professor Martin who would not gladly have supported —— ——, if he had supposed from the evidence before him that he was equally well qualified to fill the chair vacated by the death of Dr. Mitchell. If any reliance can be placed upon the positive statements of Professors of high character in three Colleges in Virginia and Pennsylvania, and a fourth in the District of Columbia, who speak from personal knowledge, as well as the testimony of gentlemen of established reputation in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the appointment will not prove to be an unfortunate one.

I am not aware that I have ever been suspected of overweening partiality for Virginia, or regarded as wanting in proper respect and affection for my native State. I consider it no disparagement to the University, that no one of our graduates of equal experience and attainments with Professor Martin, should have been a candidate for the Chemical Chair. Very few Southern young men devote themselves to the cultivation of the natural sciences, with the intent of preparing themselves to give instruction, as the business of life.

The people of South Carolina are certainly not deficient either in proper self-esteem or self-respect, or in the adoption of measures well calculated to secure both. Within the last two or three years two Presidents and three Professors, if no more, have been selected for the South Carolina College from other States. Dr. McCay (originally of New Jersey, I believe,) for many years Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Georgia, has just been succeeded in the Presidency of the S. C. College by Judge Longstreet, formerly of Georgia, more recently of Mississippi, and in earlier life the class-mate of Dr. Mitchell at Yale. Within the same period John LeConte, M. D., and Joseph LeConte, M. D., of Georgia, have been appointed to Professorships. The latter fills with great ability and reputation the chair of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. Within a few weeks, Mr. Venable, of the University of Virginia, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics. His competitor was a native of South Carolina and a graduate of West Point.

I am not very familiar with the history of the University of Virginia. I am under the impression, however, that at the original organization of the Institution, every Professor was of foreign birth.

Among the most recent appointments is that of Dr. Bledsoe, selected in preference to one of her own most distinguished graduates. He was a graduate of West Point, and was transferred from the chair of Mathematics in the University of Mississippi to the same department in the University of Virginia. Dr. McGuffey is (I understand) a native of Ohio and a graduate of Washington College, Penn.,—the institution from which we have called Professor Martin. Both of these distinguished gentlemen are among those who gave no equivocal testimony with respect to Professor Martin's claims to consideration.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. L. SWAIN.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. LEAK.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer.

ROCKINGHAM, Feb'y 5, 1858.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—*Gentlemen:*—You are authorized to state, that I am no longer a candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and in making this announcement, I owe it to the many Distribution Democrats who have been instrumental in bringing me forward, as well as to my own consistency of character, to set forth the reasons that have induced this determination.

When I yielded to the request of political friends (for with none other did I ever confer) I was well assured, that unless I could unite upon myself the warm and hearty support of the *entire* opposition press, that a canvass by a Distribution Democrat would be worse than useless.

Viewing the principle for which I was about to embark as rising infinitely superior to *party*, and having gathered from some of the opposition press that neither the Whig nor the American parties contemplated bringing out a candidate, I thought the probability a reasonable one, that as between myself and a Democrat holding opposite sentiments upon the land question, I could bring to my support not only those of my own party who favored Distribution, but likewise those of every other party.

This brought me forward, and it would be both untrue and a silly affectation to deny it.

It seems, however, that as to a part of what I thought a reasonable inference, that I have been disappointed, and this disappointment has caused my withdrawal from the canvass.

I have been induced to come to this conclusion from the manifestations of the opposition press, for I have noticed that while there exists no settled determination, as yet, as to the propriety of presenting a candidate of their own, that there has been already a *determination expressed not to support a Democrat under any circumstances.*

Highly respectable and influential editors, who from their location it is presumed will exercise a powerful influence with their own party in the coming election, (I allude to the "Patriot and Flag,") have already used the following language in regard to supporting any other than one of their own party:—"So far as we are concerned, we can never consent to see the great American Whig party—strong in numbers, strong in intellect, strong in the correctness of its principles and the justice of its cause, consent to enter into a fight headed by a Democrat."

Sentiments so decisive, and emanating from such a highly respectable source, we look upon as plainly foreshadowing the future course of that press, without whose warm co-operation, as well as that of all others, a continuance in the field on our part, would be an act both of folly as well as of rashness.

In addition to this, it seems that there exists an increasing desire on the part of many of the opposition, headed by the paper alluded to, to bring forward their own candidate, and should *even this* take place, a continuance in the field on my part, would not only be useless, but it would result in weakening the cause I have so long advocated.

It is true that I have likewise noticed, that some other of the opposition press have expressed a preference for another candidate, as being stronger and more likely to make inroads upon his own party than myself,—as to the probability of this, I can of course have nothing to say.

In conclusion, I trust that my political friends, as well as those of the opposite party who have already come forward to my support, will take into consideration the difficulties that now encompass my path, and that they will look over the seeming fickleness of character hereby exhibited, which has been superinduced, and rendered almost inevitable by circumstances over which I have had no control.

My error has been in *assuming* a state of facts —or rather of feeling—to exist, that did not exist, and upon that assumption to become a candidate; for no one can deny that I had a well-founded reason (from the signs of the times) to believe in the first place that there would be no opposition candidate, and if so, a justifiable reason for supposing, that as between myself and a Democrat holding different sentiments, that the *entire* opposition press would throw the whole weight of their influence in my behalf.

In this I have been mistaken, for the paper quoted has already expressed a *determination* to support no Democrat.

In withdrawing, allow me to say, that the masses, the bone and sinew of the Democracy, are becoming more and more alive to the importance of the land question; and as far as I have had the means of ascertaining their real sentiments (which has not been inconsiderable) now stand ready to support *any* respectable and well qualified gentleman in favor of Distribution that may be brought forward, regardless of his hitherto political associations,—and in this sentiment I most cordially concur, for I trust that with me it always will be country before party.

The opposition press will oblige me by publishing this letter.

Respectfully and truly yours,

W. F. LEAK.

STATE TAXES PAID IN 1857.

From the Comptroller's Report.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

J. W. STEED, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	454,532
Valuation Land,	$1,505,408
Town Property,	$44,925

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$2,258	10
Town Property,	67	38
Polls,	1,143	
Interest,	657	73
Dividend and Profit,	88	64
Salaries and Fees,	86	
Mortgages and Deeds,	80	
Studs and Jacks,	97	
Capital in Trade,	11	80
Marriage License,	53	
Gates, B idges and Ferries,	5	
Pistols and Knives,	10	
Dirks and Canes,		65
Gold Watches,	60	
Silver Watches,	49	10
Pianos,	7	50
Riding Vehicles,	280	74
Merchants' Capital,	374	20
Liquor Traffic,	92	20
Taverns,	2	53
Drugs and Medicines,	61	34
Lightning Rod Men,	30	
Exhibitions for Reward,	70	
Delinquents for 1855,	17	13
Distress,	8	05
Total amount.	$5,552	88

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 2 cents per $100 value real estate, and 7 cents per poll,	$475	59
Schools, 8 do., and 21 do.,	1,734	52
Total amount,	$2,210	11

RICHMOND COUNTY.

WM. BUCHANAN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	468,372
Valuation Land,	$1,056,460
Town Property,	$8,940

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$1,583	19
Town Property,	13	41
Polls,	1,524	
Interest,	599	84
Dividend and Profit,	694	64
Salaries and Fees,	50	
Mortgages and Deeds,	12	
Studs and Jacks,	86	
Capital in Trade,		91
Marriage License,	62	40
Gates and Ferries,	38	56
Pistols and Knives,	36	25
Dirks and Canes,		65
Gold Watches,	96	25
Silver Watches,	32	10
Pianos,	34	50
Plate and Jewelry,	18	52
Riding Vehicles,	303	86
Merchant's Capital,	336	80
Liquor Traffic,	10	30
Retailers,	60	
Taverns,	5	
Drugs and Medicines,	10	
Daguerreotypists,	10	
Privileged Voters,	6	60
Fair Tax,	7	25
Total amount,	$5,583	03

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cents per $100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll,	561	04
County Expenses, 10 do., and 30 do.,	1,971	40
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,	981	65
Total amount,	$3,514	09

GARDEN SEEDS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,	PEAS—Early,
" Valentine,	" Marrowfat,
" Large Lima,	PEPPER,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,	PUMPKIN,
" Long Blood,	SQUASH—White Bush,
CABBAGE—Early York,	" Yellow "
" Sugar Loaf,	TOMATO—Red,
" Large Drum-head,	" Yellow,
" Flat Dutch,	TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
COLLARDS,	" White Globe,
CARROT,	" Ruta Baga,
MELON—Nutmeg,	CORN—Sweet,
" Water,	ALSO,
MUSTARD,	Onion Sets,
ONION—White,	Blue Grass Seed,
" Red,	PARSLEY,
	PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-itf

YEAST POWDERS

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

General Hamilton's Opinion of Washington.—We have seen some controversy of late in reference to General Hamilton's opinion of General Washington. General Wilkinson records a conversation which took place in 1799, with Gen. Hamilton, in which the latter, speaking of Washington, said—"It was difficult to decide whether he was greater in the field or in the cabinet. He said that the world had very naturally decided in favor of his military capacity; but from the sum of his observations, he considered him equally sound as a statesman: for whatever might have been the jealousies or the insinuations of party, it was no humiliation to him to acknowledge, that he had in council frequently differed in opinion with President Washington, and that events had generally proved that he was wrong and the President right."

The occasion served Hamilton to speak of Washington's magnanimity and disinterestedness in the exercise of his appointing power. He said that in all cases "he nobly divested himself of sympathy or antipathy, and made what he considered *the fitness of the agent to the office*, the ground of his choice." Pickering was not a favorite with Washington, yet he conferred upon him the appointment of Post Master General. Of Hamilton's own nomination as Secretary of the Treasury, he said that there had been a misunderstanding between him and the President, that he had no more expectation of office, than he had of being a Pope's Nuncio," when he received the invitation to take charge of the National Finances. Toward the close of the war he had left Washington's family and retired from head-quarters in New Jersey, upon what he conceived to be a gross affront put upon his dignity and independence by the Commander-in-chief, in the manner in which he required him to find a letter which he had mislaid.

Coinage of the United States.—The entire coinage of the United States, from the time of the establishment of the United States Mint in 1793, up to the 30th of June, 1857, has been as follows:

Mint of the United States,	$394,305,449 91
Branch mint at New Orleans,	59,423,415 00
Branch mint at Dahlonega,	5,825,747 00
Branch mint at Charlotte,	4,463,659 00
Branch mint at San Francisco,	71,909,473 93
Assay office at New York,	52,191,443 33
Total,	$588,619,188 17

The Collins Line.—It has been announced that "the steamer Atlantic will not sail on Saturday, nor will any other steamer of the Collins line leave for Europe until a settlement is made of past dues from the government, which now exceed $100,000, and more encouragement is offered for the continuance of the same." We presume that the amount claimed as now due is the sum of the deduction made by the proper departments from the usual compensation on account of the performance of the mail service by other vessels than those mentioned in the contract; that is, the deductions have been made in consequence of the inferior character of the service performed.

Washington Union.

More Volunteers Against the Mormons.—About eighty survivors of the Maryland regiment in the war with Mexico, assembled at Baltimore on Monday evening, and appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and tender their services in the event of a war with the Mormons.

An Encounter.—The Washington correspondent of the *North American* states that Mr. Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Walbridge of Michigan, had an encounter in one of the Committee Rooms on Friday night.

"Don't Strike Senator Wilson."—A Boston paper, noticing some irritating remarks of Senator Wilson, of Mass., in the United States Senate, in regard to the slavery question, implores Southern Congressmen not for all the world to strike that gentleman, as it will cereainly insure his re-election. Should they not strike him, or inflict any other indignity, the same journal looks upon his re-election as hopeless. Senatorial qualifications in Massachusetts must be at a very low ebb.

Remarkable Works of Human Labor.—Nineveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 429 feet to the support of the room. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 23 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of $500,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

Self-Possession of a New York Lady.—On Thursday night a lady who had prolonged her evening occupation to a late hour, waiting the return of her father from the charity ball, was somewhat surprised at hearing the door bell rung at midnight, and thought at first she would not go to the door, as she was alone, the other members of the family having retired, and not one of those handy things, a man, to be had for love or money at that late hour. Reflecting a moment, she said to herself, "how foolish to be afraid; it is only father: he has changed his clothes and left his keys." By the by, it was a key of one of those absolutely unpickable locks, rendered so notorious in the Burdell murder case. So she hastened to the door and threw it wide open, where, instead of her father, she saw a villainous-looking fellow, with one hand behind him, as though anxious to conceal something, and ready to step in as soon as the door was opened, saying as he did so, "I want to see the Doctor."

"Doctor, Sir? there is no doctor here."

"Oh yes, there is; this is 97; this is the number. I guess you don't know; you ha'nt been here long, have you?"

The lady was "in calico," and the fellow evidently thought she was the servant. She was momentarily confused and alarmed, but she stood her ground and assured the fellow that she did know who lived in that house, and that there was no doctor there.

"Well, it's the gentleman that lives here, at any rate, that I want to see; he can tell me about the doctor."

A happy thought. The lady thought so too, and said, "perhaps he can;" and at that she turned around very coolly, and added, as she walked toward the back parlor, "I will ask him"—and as she did so she said rather loudly, "father, here is a man"—but just then here was not a man, for finding that the house probably contained one, he determined that it should not contain him, and went down the steps two at a time, bringing the concealed hand suddenly round in front of him as he turned to go off. Her presence of mind in calling to an imaginary man had probably saved her from an encounter with a desperate villain.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

PARIS, Jan. 21.

On the 14th inst. there occurred here one of the most abominable and execrable, though unfortunately not unexampled, attempts to assassinate the Sovereign of France, that ever entered the heart of man.

At about five minutes past eight o'clock, M. Hebert, a distinguished officer of the Police, was on duty at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, (in which the Grond Opera is situate) which the Emperor and Empress had kindly promised to honor with their presence.

Although not perceptible by the eye of the profane, M. Hebert had with him a strong detachment of the police, with special instructions for a special object. While waiting the arrival of the Emperor, he scrutinized severely every person who passed. He was suddenly struck by one face and figure which he thought he knew; looked again and sprang upon the object of his observation. He seized him instantly, and at the same moment several of his men pounced upon the man whom he had seized, and secured him: "*You are* Pierre," said Hebert. The man made no reply. "Come at once to the Guard-house" said Hebert; "let not a moment be lost."

This arrest, in all probability, saved the life of the Emperor.

Hebert returned to his post and Pierre was conveyed to the Prefecture.

Having reached the corner of the Rue Lepelletier Hebert perceived that the Emperor had just preceded him, the last of five carriages which formed the Emperor's imperial cortege being in fact only a yard or two in advance of himself, (Hebert.) Wishing to announce to His Majesty before he should enter the Opera the important capture he had made, Hebert ran as fast as he could towards the Opera House, and was within a few yards of the carriage when a tremendous explosion took place in the vicinity of the Emperor's carriage. Thus further impelled, Hebert continued his race, but in an instant afterwards a second detonation of the same kind occurred, and he found himself severely wounded in the face and other parts of his person. He pressed forward, nevertheless, and was just up to the carriage when a third explosion and a third dissemination of death and wounds shook the Opera and the neighboring houses. He rushed forward to open the carriage door, but found himself anticipated by a comrade Commissary of Police named Lanet, who, like him, had been fearfully wounded in the face. "Descend quick, Sire," exclaimed Lanet.

Then towered Napoleon III. beyond himself. Three terrible explosions, each of them twice as loud as the report of a 12 pound gun, had taken place. The Emperor had found his face grazed by something, and Gen. Roguet, who had the honor of sitting opposite him, had been wounded in the neck, and even the Empress had been touched. Half-a-dozen lancers of the Imperial Guard who formed the escort had, as I have just said, in his view, fallen from or with their horses. Twenty or thirty Municipal Guards and *Sergeants-de-ville* were in the same condition. The horses of the Imperial Carriage had been equally struck down —one of them dead. A hundred and twenty men, women and children were lying wounded on the pavement, their shrieks and cries rending the air, and a tumult that will be conceived accompanied them. Lanet repeated, "*Descend, sire, there is not an instant to lose.*"

What do you think the Emperor replied?

"Let down the footstep! The footstep is not down!" It was lowered, and the Emperor descended and handed out the Empress who was nearly as self-collected as the Emperor himself.

The Emperor's first act was to regard the carnage that had taken place. His first words to enjoin that the sufferers be taken care of. He, with the Empress then entered the theatre.

The thunder of the explosions was of course distinctly heard in the Opera House. The whole audience rose in affright.

The movement was arrested and something like re-assurance was beginning to establish itself, when the Emperor and Empress entered their box, and coming to the front of it, saluted the audience. He was only as pale as usual, and only as serious in aspect. In his demeanor, if there were a difference, he was only a little more profound in acknowledging the salutations of the audience. The Empress' transparent carnation looked a little heightened, and she even seemed to smile while bowing and otherwise expressing her *reconnaisance* for the uproarious joy with which she was hailed. The truth was not yet known to the audience, but it reached them instantaneously after the entrance of their Majesties, and then took place a scene of gratulation and joy never witnessed in a theatre except on a precisely similar occasion—after the explosion of the infernal machine.

Pierre had, as I have said, been carried to the Prefecture. There for the first time, contrary to custom, he was searched. There were found upon him a six barrelled revolver, a *couteau poignard*—twin brother to your bowie knives—a brace of pocket pistols,—all of the very finest workmanship, and, as is remarked with emphasis, all of English manufacture. A ball of about 3¼ inches in diameter was found in his pocket. It was of strange appearance and heavy. What is this, was asked. "Whatever it be," said he, "take care how you deal with it, or you may do more mischief than you suspect." I may say at once that it was a shell of steel, filled with horse-hair and a greyish powder, which proved to be *fulminating mercury*—an agent of a hundredfold the destructive power of gunpowder. To their questions touching his acquaintances in Paris he would only say that his only friend was an Englishman, a Captain or Colonel Alsop, who resided at No. 10 Rue Monthaber.

They repaired to No. 10 Rue Monthaber. They ascended to "the Colonel's" apartment, and found him in bed, or rather, on the bed, undressed, with his head bandaged, his face and clothes covered with blood.

The examination ended in his avowing that he was Count Orsini, a member of the illustrious Roman Family of that name. He was at once carried off to the Prefecture, whence he Pierre, Gomez, and other associates are now confined in the prison called Assas.

The Attempt to Assassinate Louis Napoleon.—The late attempt to assassinate the Emperor of France is a theme of fruitful speculation with the French, English and other European journals. It was certainly a very formidable and daring plot, and came within an ace of being successful. The escape of the Emperor and Empress was little less than miraculous, for three terrible explosions in quick succession scattered their deadly projectiles in every direction around the Imperial carriage, striking down the horses—killing one of them—and wounding, more or less severely, upwards of a hundred persons in the crowd that happened to be assembled near the scene at the time.

The leader in this murderous plot was Count Orsini, said to be a member of an illustrious Roman family of that name. He passed in Paris as an Englishman, (his *nom-de-guerre* being Col. Alsop,) and he personally supervised the arrangements for exploding the shells after having them well loaded. He was present when they exploded, and was severely wounded in the face. He was found in his room after the affair by the officers, and with his accomplices Pierre, Gomez and Da Sylva, arrested and lodged for trial.

But there is, apart from the interest of this astounding incident, considered in connection with the danger and escape of the intended Imperial victims, an international feature of some importance, to which we will briefly advert:

Says the Paris correspondent of the New York *Courier:*

The most serious matter connected with it, (after the miraculous escape of their Majesties,) is that the French Government will demand of the English Government the expulsion from the British territory of Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and the other Socialist Refugees, and that the British Government will refuse compliance. This is a more grave affair than, perhaps, you will imagine, but I suppose it will be gotten over.

The London Times, in view of such a movement on the part of the Emperor, throws cold water upon it, in some vigorous declarations which breathe the true old Anglo-Saxon spirit.

Pet. Inteltigencer.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Sixth Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 22d of February, and continue twenty weeks.

Its past prosperity and success is sufficient guarantee to the public that no legitimate means will be spared by the Board of Trustees, to render it equal to the best School in the State in imparting a thorough, practical and accomplished education.

Eight teachers are employed in the several departments, thereby affording unusual facilities for pursuing thoroughly the respective Branches designated in the curriculum of study.

The price of Board and Tuition per session is $85, which includes washing, lights, fuel and every item of expense in the boarding department. Music, Painting, French and Latin at the usual rates. The Institution has recently been furnished with a valuable Philosophical Apparatus, which, with the religious and intellectual advantages of the community, and the superior accommodations of the boarding department, strongly recommend it to patronage at home and abroad. For further information apply to

WM. K. BLAKE, Principal.

Feb'y 10, 1858. 84-2t

Town papers copy.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION is now in operation. Its object is to educate young Ladies for Teachers, or College. Its profits will be loaned to young Ladies of limited means who wish to be Teachers: Twenty-five such young Ladies will be admitted now and credited with the entire amount of their tuition until they can teach and pay it. We have a building of sufficient capacity to accommodate between 150 and 200 boarding pupils All its rooms are well ventilated, and heated with fire places. High Point, from its immediate connection with Salem, its proximity to Normal College, its elevation and healthfulness, and from the intelligence, morality and piety of its citizens, is one of the most eligible sites for a Female School on the N. C. Rail Road. The citizens have pledged themselves to furnish forthwith Globes, Maps, new Pianos, Apparatus, Library, &c. The Sessions correspond with those of Normal College. None but experienced and competent Teachers are or will be employed. Board is $6 per month, exclusive of washing and lights, Tuition in English Branches $6 to $15 per Session. Music on Piano and Guitar $20 per session. Ornamentals at reasonable prices. Pupils admitted at any time, and charged to the close of the Session. Half of the expenses required in advance. Books and materials for ornamentals obtained at High Point. For further information address

WM. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.

High Point, Guilford Co., N. C., Feb'y 3, 1858. } 83*4ti

1858.

INTENTIONS FOR SPRING.

ALREADY our orders are in the hands of Manufacturers for upwards of One Hundred Dozen of the justly celebrated and widely known

"YOKE-SEAM" SHIRTS.

The styles introduced for the Spring and Summer trade will be entirely new, and cannot fail meeting the taste of any. Persons living at a distance can be fitted exactly by sending with their orders the following measures:—

Size Round the Neck,
" " Wrist,
" " Breast,
" " Waist;

Length from centre of back to shoulder, elbow and hand; and any other particulars as to *with* or *without* collars, and whether *turn-down* or *standing* collars, narrow or broad plaits, &c.

Orders for Shirts and Collars will be promptly attended to at

BALDWIN'S

CITY CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE,

38 MARKET STREET,

Wilmington, N. C

Jan'y 8. 75-16wpd

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive.*

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder, of travelers or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions in producing Gravel, Calculi, and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known, on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac-simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 25, 1857. 63-3m1

K. M. MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 104 WALL STREET,

New York.

Usual advances on Consignments.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 10

The steamer "*Indian*," with Liverpool dates to the 27th of January, has arrived.

The wedding of the Princess Royal, took place on the 25th, as previously announced.

The ceremonies were highly imposing.

The news from India is unimportant. The rebels were threatening Alumbagh.

The operations on the *Leviathan* steamer had been resumed. The ship was moved eighteen feet in two days.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 27.—Sales of cotton for the three days 27,000 bales Speculators took 4,000 bales, and exporters 2,000. Closed with an advancing tendency.

Advices from Manchester continue favorable. Holders demand an advance. The buyers outnumber the sellers.

Flour very dull. Wheat dull. Corn active.

Consols for money and on account, 95½ a 95¾.

The London Money Market exhibits a plethora of capital unknown for some years. Money was obtainable three weeks since on collaterals of Consols, at two per cent. An early recovery of activity in business channels and in the manufacturing districts must soon follow.

A somewhat similar condition of money matters will follow here before long. Money is never as cheap here as it is in London. The lowest quoted rate for some years has been 5 per cent. One of our Banks took to-day $100,000 of New Treasury notes yielding three per cent., but this is no quotable rate either now or for the past.

The Bank Statement to-day shows a decline of only half a million in coin, after a foreign export of nearly three millions, and nearly one million sent to Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.

Gov. Wise on the Lecompton Constitution.—Gov. Wise, in response to an invitation to attend the anti-Lecomption meeting here last evening, reiterates the arguments against the constitution contained in his Tammany letter, and reviews the President's Kansas message, combating his arguments.

The Paradise of Debtors.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Minnesota intended to stimulate immigration into the State. This bill exempts actual settlers from all process of law for the recovery of debts that were contracted before coming into the State.

Rather a Salty Lake.—There is a lake 200 miles long, between Corpus Christi and Brazos Santiago, so salt that a skiff cannot proceed but about forty miles from the latter place, because of large, solidified cakes extending clear across the passage—so says a writer in the Plaquemine Sentinel, who has visited it. The same writer adds that on the side of the main land, crystalized salt is to be seen piled up in blocks, one upon another, and shining in the sun like glaciers.

"Coupled cannons" is the name given to a destructive weapon invented by M. Ardor. Two cannon have the same breech, and diverge at a given angle; they have a common charge of powder, a single touch-hole and a single cap. In each of these cannon, which are accurately bored and polished, a piston of a cylindrical form is fitted, having the same calibre as the cannon, carefully turned, polished and greased. These two pistons are united together, by an iron cord of wire when used with a musket or by an iron chain from a meter to a hundred meters in length when with cannon. The pistons serve as projectiles, and when fired, they strengthen the chain between them, and flying through the air, sweep every thing before them.

PAY UP.—Mr. C. C. McCrummen will, as usual, attend the Superior Courts for this Circuit, and afford those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and printing, an opportunity to pay up; of which we hope they will not be slow to avail themselves.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS.

RALEIGH MAIL

Closes at 3 o'clock, P. M., Daily.
Arrives at 7½ " A. M., "

WARSAW MAIL

Closes at 1½ o'clock, P. M., daily, except Saturday.
Arrives at 7½ " A. M., " " Sunday.

FAIR BLUFF MAIL

Closes at 12½ o'clock, P. M., Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
Arrives at 7½ o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

SALEM MAIL

Closes at 11½ o'clock, A. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Arrives at 7½ o'clock, A. M., Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.

CHERAW MAIL

Closes at 12½ o'clock, P. M., Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
Arrives at 1 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

MAIL TO W. & M. R. R., via ELIZABETHTOWN

Closes at 5½ o'clock, A. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

SUMMERVILLE MAIL

Closes at 5½ o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ELIZABETHTOWN MAIL

Closes at 9 P. M., Monday.
Arrives at 7 P. M., Monday.

MAIL TO STRICKLANDSVILLE

Closes at 2 P. M., Tuesday.
Arrives at 2 P. M., Tuesday.

MAIL TO PHILADELPHUS

Closes at 12½ P. M., Sunday.
Arrives at 1 A. M., Tuesday.

SWIFT ISLAND MAIL, via TROY,

Closes at 9 P. M., Tuesday.
Arrives at 5 P. M., Tuesday.

SWIFT ISLAND MAIL via BLUE'S BRIDGE

Closes at 8 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday.
Arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M., Monday.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 13.

1858.

GARDEN SEEDS!

Warranted the Growth of 1857.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & CO., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1858. 76-12m

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 7. 66-

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

A FRESH supply received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

TEAS.

FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Special Term of the Court for this County closed a laborious session of two weeks on Saturday last;—Judge Manly presiding. We understand that every case that was ready for trial, out of 169, was either tried or settled. 85 cases were so decided, leaving 84 cases still on the docket.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the Judge, the Bar, and the Jury, parted with mutual feelings of respect and confidence, growing out of a faithful and at the same time most conciliatory performance of their respective duties. The compliments paid the Bar and the Jury at the close, by the Judge, are fully reciprocated.

There were many old land suits, and earnestly litigated cases, but none that call for special notice in a newspaper.

The Spring Circuit will commence at Moore to-day—Judge Manly presiding.

SNOW.—We had the first considerable snow of the season on Friday last, when it fell to the depth of two or three inches. Again on yesterday snow fell for a short time. The weather has not been very cold, the thermometer falling but little below the freezing point, 32°.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, the kitchen of Beverly Rose, Esq., took fire and was burned. The neighboring buildings were saved by their wet condition and the exertions of the citizens.

DIED ABROAD.—We regret to learn that the Rev. John Calvin McNair, of Robeson county, died in Edinburgh, Scotland, recently. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, of the Class of 1849, subsequently a Teacher, and ordained Minister of the Presbyterian Church, and for the past few months had been traveling in Europe, especially in Scotland, the land of his fathers, whence he had written the series of letters for the North Carolina Presbyterian, signed "Calton." He was about 35 years of age, we believe.

MR. LEAK WITHDRAWN.—We refer our readers to the well written letter from Walter F. Leak, Esq., which will be found in the preceding page, for his reasons for withdrawing his name from before the public as a candidate for Governor.

In this connection we may state, that the last Greensborough Patriot expresses its own decided desire that there should be an American State Convention held, and an American candidate nominated for Governor. It names John Pool of Pasquotank, Victor C. Barringer of Cabarrus, and Alfred G. Foster of Randolph, either of whom would make a suitable candidate. It is utterly opposed, as it says its party friends generally are, to voting for any democratic candidate.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.—The Raleigh Standard contains the proceedings of a meeting in Chatham, which nominated W. W. Holden for Governor; of meetings in Yancey and McDowell which nominated W. W. Avery; and of a meeting in Onslow which expressed no preference. The Salisbury Banner has the proceedings of a meeting in Davidson which nominated Judge Ellis.

THE DEEP RIVER MINERALS.—The Standard of Saturday publishes a letter from Prof. Emmons, giving an account of what he says may be regarded as a new kind of iron ore, found on the Tysor plantation on Deep River.

The ore, says Prof. Emmons, is of a dark brown color in mass, in which respect it closely resembles some of the hæmatites, but it is distinctly stratified like all other sediments. The powder is an olive, in which respect it differs both from the hæmatites and specular ores as well as from the common magnetic ores, whose powder is black. But, like the latter, it is strongly magnetic; and hence it is probable that its chemical composition is not very unlike this valuable ore. It differs from the common argillaceous ores of the carboniferous system, in the absence of alumina, and also in several other particulars, and so also, it differs from the Blackband ore in its small proportion of carbon and its brown color.

Chemical Analysis shows that the ore is thus composed:—

Protoxide of iron,	79.720
Water,	8.800
Carbon,	7.368
Silica,	4.000
	99.888

It contains 62 per cent. of metalic iron.

The pig metal at the Gulf, supposed to have been made from this ore, is remarkable for its toughness. The ore contains neither sulphur, alumina, nor any other matter which can diminish its value for the production of iron in any of its forms; and is considered by Prof. Emmons a valuable addition to the iron ores of Deep River. He calls it *Brown Magnetic Ore*, or *Magnetolite*.

FARMERS' BANK BILLS.—The public is beginning to inquire what is to be done with the bills of the Farmers' Bank of Elizabeth City? Are they good for any thing, or nothing? The other banks will not take them, and people are therefore shy of them. We have been obliged, reluctantly, to refuse them, simply because we can do nothing with a few which we now hold, and are unwilling to add to our stock of such useless stuff.

The Cincinnati Gazette estimates the sum total of value derived from cattle and hogs, either cured, slaughtered, or carried alive from Ohio during 1857, at twenty millions of dollars.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, Mr. Douglas made several ineffectual attempts to introduce his Kansas resolutions, calling upon the President for certain information relating to Kansas elections.

The discussion on the Army Bill was continued by Messrs. Mason and Crittenden in favor, and Houston in opposition.

On Thursday, a memorial was received from a resident of Albany, offering to raise a regiment of one thousand men for Utah, and asking a grant of 360 acres of land, for each officer and man, who may become an actual settler.

A resolution was passed appropriating $6,000 for the printing of 20,000 copies of the Dred Scott Decision.

The discussion of the Army Bill was then resumed, after which an adjournment took place until Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, a bill to amend the act for the better security of passengers occupied the session.

On Thursday, the Speaker appointed the Special Investigating Committee of fifteen on Kansas, viz: Messrs. Harris, of Illinois; Stephens, of Georgia; Morrill, of Vermont; Letcher, of Va.; Wade, of Ohio; Quitman, of Miss.; Winslow, of N. C.; Bennet, of New York; White, of Penn.; Walbridge, of Michigan; Anderson, of Mo.; Stevenson, of Ky.; Adrian, of New Jersey; Buffington, of Mass.; and Russell, of N. Y. [8 are for Lecompton, 7 against it. Of the former 7 are Democrats and 1 American. Of the latter, 5 Republicans, 2 Democrats. 9 are Northern men, 6 Southern men.]

Mr. Stanton, from the Special Committee, in the case of Lawrence, Stone & Co., reported that J. W. Walcott, who received $58,000, had refused to answer the Committee.

The House then resolved to have him arraigned at its bar for contempt.

On Friday, the Sergeant-at-Arms brought Mr. Walcott to the bar of the House, and when questioned, he asked till Monday to make his reply, which was granted.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to introduce a resolution to investigate charges in the New York Tribune that some of the executive departments had attempted to influence the vote of members of the House.

THE "NATIONAL" DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The signs of dissolution of this so-called "National" organization are visible in all quarters. In Congress about one-fifth of the whole (including *the* Douglas) are in open rebellion. Gov. Wise, an aspirant for the Presidency, ditto. In New York a great meeting has been called for Friday night last, by such democrats as George Bancroft (Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Navy,) ex-Mayor Havemeyer, ex-Senator Cooley, and thousands of others, "who are opposed," as they say in the call, "to forcing upon the people of Kansas, a constitution of Government which they have rejected and who desire to save the National Democratic Party from complicity in the frauds by which the Lecompton Constitution is sustained."

The meeting originated with Buchanan democrats, and the principal speakers engaged were those Buchanan appointees, ex-Gov. Walker and ex-Sec'y Stanton.

A great meeting of the same kind has been held in Philadelphia, and we shall soon hear of such all over the free States.

BANKING IN TENNESSEE.—The Locofoco Legislature of Tennessee has passed a law imposing such restrictions upon the banks in that State as will probably, (if constitutional,) drive them all out of existence, except the Bank of Tennessee, which we believe is owned by the State.

The banks are required to resume before the 1st Nov. 1858, which is all right. But after the 1st July next they are to issue or pay out no note less than $5, and after the 1st Jan'y next, no note less than $10. They are forbidden to pay out any note not issued by a chartered bank in Tennessee, nor any but their own notes. They are forbidden to sell or dispose of specie or bank notes for any premium or discount, or to traffic or trade in them in any manner. No dividend shall be paid during suspension, *except to the State.* No interest shall be paid on deposites. No exchange shall be sold during suspension at a higher premium than 2 per cent. Banks which fail to file their acceptance of these provisions, to be proceeded against to forfeit their charters. Contracts made by them after failure to comply, to be null and void, and they shall maintain no suit in law or equity, &c. &c.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—The annual report on Commerce and Navigation has just been printed. The total amount of exports of the growth, product, and manufacture of the United States, exclusive of gold and silver coin and bullion, for the year ending June 30, 1857, was $278,906,713. Of this amount, the South furnished in Cotton, $131,575,859; and in Tobacco $20,260,772; $151,836,631 in two articles of its product, considerably more than half the whole exports of the country.

THE TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.—A friend from the country relates to us a sagacious remark of an old negro man in a neighboring county. "Old Massa," said he, "used to go to town with a cart full, and bring it back empty. Young Massa goes with an empty cart, and brings it back full."

In the old fellow's homely truth lies the secret of much of the hard times of which people complain. Instead of producing their own food, if not their own clothing, as every farmer and planter and turpentine getter ought to do, too many of them devote all their force to the making of things which they cannot eat, and come to town to buy corn, flour, pork, bacon, hay, and so forth, to say nothing of silks and laces.

MEXICAN NEWS.—Long accounts of things in Mexico have been received by the Tennessee, at New Orleans on Friday last, and telegraphed from one end of the country to the other in a state of most admirable confusion. The "bottom line" is, as usual, that the "whole country is in a state of anarchy and confusion"; and that "a similar state of things exists at Sonora," and that "more fighting is inevitable."

THE SHADOWS WE PURSUE.—The Southern States, if their officials and newspapers are indicators of public sentiment, are at fever heat about Kansas matters. The Governor of Alabama has been authorised by his Legislature, in case of the defeat of Kansas admission under the Lecompton Constitution, to call a Convention that the Union may be dissolved. The Governor of Texas, one Hiram G. Runnells, has instructed his Legislature that disunion must follow that expected result. Other Southern States are not far behind these enterprising members of the Confederacy, and one, at least, may be supposed to stand by their side, if not leading the van. Grave Southern Senators, not the Hotspurs of debate, have declared in their places, that Kansas and Minnesota must stand or fall together—one free State at a time is not enough for them—for the fate of the former may render it necessary for the South to inquire where she stands *in* the Union; that is, as to the quickest and surest method of going *out*. More lively Representatives have taken to knock-down arguments, whilst discussing collaterals merely, in some remote degree affecting the all-absorbing issue. The newspapers are giving out the most furious war-notes.

And what is it all about? A shadow, nay worse than a shadow to the South; the admission of another free State into the Union. Is it not wonderful that we neglect practical interests, refuse with scorn to accept measures that might strengthen us for the contest with the North, and lash ourselves into fury that we may grasp the shadow of a triumph, a victory of Congressional votes, that hands over to our opponents the substantial gain of another State to join in the warfare upon the South? Is it not marvelous? It is no less true.

Here, is what the Washington Union, most furious of all for the Lecompton Constitution, says: (We italicise a few words in each of the following extracts:)

"The (Lecompton) constitution with slavery presents no question of *practical advantage to the South*, and it is not within the power of the most unblushing mendacity to pretend that *the admission of Kansas under it can carry with it any triumph for the South.*"

Here, the reliable correspondent of that firm friend to the South, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:—

"It is stated, on the authority of a Southern member, who arrived this morning with Gen. Calhoun, that that gentleman, since he arrived here, received information which has satisfied him that the free State ticket for the Legislature and the State officers, was duly chosen at the election on the 4th of January. This is so important that I would have telegraphed, but from the apprehension that it would be contradicted by the time the message was put in type

"*It will also settle the Kansas question of itself; for the Free State men in Kansas will care little for the Constitution, if they have the control of the State government to which they are no doubt entitled.*

"The investigation proposed by Mr. Harris, of Ill., will be of little account, if Gen. Calhoun concedes the election of the Free State officers and legislature."

And here, the Wilmington Journal, commenting upon the late votes in the House of Representatives, and stating its conviction that Lecompton will yet succeed:—

"The battle has been fought and the victory won, *but not by the South.* Mr Seward, the coolest and most far-reaching of our sectional enemies, stated this plainly enough in the Senate a few days ago. The power of self-defence *in the Union* is gone. The equilibrium in both branches of the federal legislature has been destroyed, never to be restored. We have struggled for a recognition of our Constitutional rights, and, say what we may, we have obtained that recognition, so far as the mere law of the matter goes. We have established our *rights*, our enemies have secured their *powers.*"

And here, Senator Seward himself, justifying his willingness to add to the army and refusing to oppose that administration measure:—

"I am very sorry that the faith of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire is less than my own. He apprehends continual disaster. He wants this battle continued and fought by skirmishes, and to deprive the enemy of every kind of supplies. Sir, I *regard this battle as already fought; it is over.* All the mistake is that the honorable Senator and others do not know it. We are now fighting for a majority of free states. There are already sixteen to fifteen; and, whatever the Administration may do—before one year from this time there shall be nineteen to fifteen. If that is so, what danger are we exposed to? It is that the free states will nevertheless go for slavery. If they will, that is a matter that we are not to help in this way. I do not believe that either. I think it is simply a question whether the Administration shall surrender, and grant freedom to Kansas, under the constitution of her choice, or whether they shall break their necks in resistance to it The result is precisely the same in either way; and I come to my conclusion, notwithstanding I am so unfortunate as to differ from my honorable friend, that it is the safest side to vote the men and the money to save the lives and property of the American people."

These are the views of friends and foes, all concurring in the fact that the *victory* is only a *loss* The foe is cool, calm, self-congratulatory. The friends in distress, and in the blindness of their anger are driving from our side the few friends we have had in the enemy's country. A few short months ago, no praise was sufficient for that "gallant band" of Democratic patriots returned to Congress by the North. To-day at least one-half of them are denounced as traitors, and the other half will never go back to Washington if they hold on in their course. If we were fighting for a reality, there might be sense in the course pursued by the South. Struggling confessedly for an abstraction it is only folly. Yet we will pursue the folly, hold on to the abstraction, let slip the substance. Such is ever the course of the South.

CHARLESTON MORTALITY.—During the year 1857 there were 1,237 deaths in Charleston. The proportion of deaths to population 1 in 42.37. 897 were natives of the city, 183 of other parts of the Union, 157 foreigners; 496 whites, 741 blacks; 634 females, 603 males. Of the whites 325 were under 40 years. From 40 to 50, 50; from 50 to 60, 35; from 60 to 70, 28; from 70 to 80, 39; from 80 to 90, 15; from 90 to 100, 4. Of the blacks, 182 were more than 50 years old; 15 between 90 and 100; 12 more than 100.

A FEW HOURS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.

The steamship City of Baltimore has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 27th, but only a few hours later than the Indian.

The Post says that Parliament will, on opening, take measures for the extradition of political assassins.

A reduction of the rates of interest in the Bank of England to 4 per cent., was regarded as certain to take place Thursday.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.

Kansas Affairs.—The Kansas correspondent of the *Leader*, says Gov. Denver will probably veto all the acts of the special legislature. It is also stated that the friends of another Constitution will have strength to carry anything over a veto.

The propriety of repealing all the statutes of the first legislature has caused much discussion. It is rumored at Lawrence, that Gov. Denver will soon be re-called, and one Mr. Porter, of Albany, appointed in his stead. This, however, is discredited. Difficulties of a private nature at Fort Scott, have occurred.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.

Bank Resumption in Virginia.—In the Virginia Legislature to-day, a bill was reported from the bank committee fixing the 1st of April as the day on which the banks of the State must generally resume specie payments.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.

Comonfort at New Orleans.—The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, is coming up the river. The Mexican Generals Comonfort, Garcia and Conde are passengers.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.

Marriage of Ex-President Fillmore.—Ex-President Fillmore was married last evening to Mrs. McIntosh, the brilliant and wealthy widow of this city.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

Curious Developements.—Lawrence letters in the Leavenworth papers contain the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners to investigate the election frauds.

McLean, the Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's office, testified to having sent the returns of both elections to Platte City (Mo.) at Calhoun's request; that he had not seen them since, and that the Delaware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton. This was doubted, and Sheriff Walker was dispatched to Lecompton to search Calhoun's office, and found buried in the ground under a wood-pile the identical returns which McLean swore to having sent to Platte City.

Governor Denver, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate, examined him, and he swore that they were the same returns that Calhoun counted on the 14th ultimo; that the Delaware Crossing returns were among them, footing up 349 votes.

Previous to this Diffendorf had testified to having given the Delaware Crossing returns to Calhoun at Weston, in Missouri, subsequent to the count at Lecompton. It was said that evidence would be produced of his preventing Calhoun from having the returns when he counted the other votes.

Writs had been issued for McLean and Sherwood, who had fled to escape arrest.

The Paulding Resolutions in Alabama.—The resolutions which had passed the Senate branch of the Legislature of Alabama condemnatory of the arrest of Gen. Walker by Commodore Paulding were defeated in the House by a vote of sixty-four to thirteen.

From an Extra issued from the office of the Rutherfordton *Enquirer*, we find that the election held in that County on the proposition of making a County subscription of $80,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, was lost by 7 majority.—*Wil. Herald.*

Col. Wade Hampton, Sr., of South Carolina, died at Natches on the 10th inst.

We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow for Public Documents.

DIED,

In Danbury, N. C., Jan'y 25, HARRIETT AMELIA, daughter of Rev. C. M. and F. A. Pepper. Olin and Hattie are united.

"Transient and vain is every hope
A rising race can give;
In endless honor and delight
Your children above shall live."—Com.

Advocate and Message copy.

In Thomasville, N. C., on the night of the 2nd inst., at half past 10 o'clock, Mr. ELI HARRIS, in the 70th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 15.

BACON—	12 a 00	LARD,—	14 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	11 a 11½	Cuba	33 a 35
Ordin to mid.	10 a 10½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 10 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	5 25 a 5 37½	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	5 50 a 5 60	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	4 75 a 4 87½	Whiskey,	40 a 00
Scratched,	4 50 a 4 60	WOOL—	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 00 a 0 80	Yellow dip,	2 10 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10	Virgin,	2 10 a 0 00
Oats,	45 a 0	Hard,	1 10 a 0 00
Peas,	1 00 a 0 00	Spirits,	38 a 39
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We again advance our quotations, market quite brisk.

Flour—A small advance on all grades.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 13, 1858.

Virgin and Yellow Turpentine 2 60, hard 1 60. Last sales of Spirits at 43. No transactions reported in Rosin or Tar. Liverpool Salt, 75 cents cash, at which price a cargo of 500 sacks was sold.

At Charleston, cotton 10¼ to 12¼.

At New York, middling upland cotton 12 cts.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Feb'y 12. Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J N Prior, J & D G Worth, W Overby, B Rose, Murchison, Reid & Co, W Shepherd, D McNatt, Worth & Utley, Page & Thornton, A W Steel, C T Haigh & Sons, J H Hall, G Deming, Rockfish Co, S J Hinsdale, W McIntyre, S T Hawley & Son, C E Leete, J Worth, A A McKethan, H L Myrover & Co, G W Williams & Co, J J Gilchrist, Vestal & Pike, J & Morrison.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb'y 13.—Str Magnolia, with goods for A W Steel, G W I Goldston, P P Johnson, J Martine, D & W McLaurin, H L Myrover & Co, Stedman & Horne, A J O'Hanlon, T S Lutterloh, John X Smith, and others. Feb'y 14.—Str Fanny, with goods for F D Breece, P Taylor, S W Tillinghast & Co, Worth & Utley, Petway & Pritchett. Feb'y 15.—Str Rowan, with goods for J H Hall, D M & Co, J N Smith, B W & H C Robinson, J O Boon & Co, G Crofton, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6.—Schr Magnolia, H P Stoney and Burrows C fm N Y, Emeline fm Lake Landing. 10.—Schr E W Perry fm Philadelphia. 11.—Schr D W Ridridge fm Nassau. 12.—Schr Jas Buchanan fm Lockwood's Folly, M Y Davis fm Charleston.

Feb'y 10.—Barque Cordelia fm Philad; Schr P A Sanders fm Philad, C B Glover fm Swansboro', Dorcas Ireland fm Boston, A J DeRosset fm N York.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

The London Times's account of the marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia with Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of England, would fill about a page of our paper. The following extracts may interest or amuse our readers:—

"The great officers of State enter the Chapel, but no one heeds them, for there is a peculiar movement without, and a soft rustling of silk is audible. In another second the bride is at the door, and stands "Queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls," that bloom in fair array around her.

The illustrious personage on whom her right hand rests, is the Prince consort; on her left his Majesty the King of the Belgians; both are in full uniform and wear the collars and insignia of the great European Order of Knighthood to which each belongs. All-absorbing is the interest excited by the appearance of the bride herself. The gorgeous veil she wears depending from her head dress is thrown off, and hanging in massive folds behind, leaves the expression of her face completely visible as she walks slowly, her head slightly stooped in bashfulness, and her eyes cast upon the ground. Thus all can see distinctly the mild amiable expression, replete with kindness and deep feeling, and that peculiarly touching aspect of sensitiveness, to attempt to portray which would "only prove how vainly words essay to fix the spark of beauty's heavenly ray." Her bright bloom of color has completely deserted her; and even when compared with her snowy dress her cheeks seem pale, and her whole appearance denotes tremulousness and agitation.

In these ceremonies we believe the dress of the bride ranks only next in importance to the celebration of the service; but on this occasion the Princess Royal wore one so thoroughly in good taste that it is difficult to remark anything, save that it is exquisitely becoming, beautiful and white. In fact, its unity to mind only recalls the belle of the French court, who is said to dress with such a perception of good taste that no one can observe what she wears. While, however, we mention this as the actual effect of the costume, we may state, for the further information of our readers, that it was manufactured by Mrs. Darvill, designed by Miss Janet Fife, and composed of a rich robe of white moire antique, ornamented with three flounces of Honiton lace.

The design of the lace consists of boquets in open work of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, in three medallions. At the top of each flounce in front of the dress are wreaths of orange and myrtle blossoms—the latter being the bridal flower of Germany—every wreath terminating with boquets of the same flowers, and the length of each being so graduated as to give the appearance of a robe defined by flowers. The apex of this floral pyramid is formed by a large boquet worn on the girdle. The train, which is of the usual length of more than three yards, is of white moire antique, trimmed with two rows of Honiton lace, surrounded by wreaths similar to those on the flounces of the dress, with boquets at short intervals.

Next to the interest excited by the appearance of the bride herself is the feeling created by the fair bridesmaids, who, "in gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls," follow in stately array, bearing up the rich train of the Princess Royal between them. The ladies honored with this distinguished mark of Royal favor are all among the personal friends of the young bride, and, what is most singular, are every one lineally descended from the great Royal houses of England and Scotland. They follow the bride two by two—eight in all.

The dresses worn by this fair train are from a design furnished by the illustrious bride herself. They consist of a white glace petticoat, entirely covered by six deep tulle flounces, over which falls a tunic of tulle trimmed with ruches of tulle, looped up on one side with a boquet of pink roses and white heather. The body is trimmed with draperies of tulle, with hanging sleeves of the same material trimmed with ruches. A bouquet of the same flowers is worn in the girdle and upon each shoulder.

As the bride passes up to the altar she stops and makes a deep reverence to her mother, though with evident agitation, and her face flushes like crimson; then, again turning, she renders the same homage to the Prince of Prussia. As she does so the bridegroom elect advances; and, kneeling on one knee, presses her hand with an expression of fervent admiration that moved the august audience. Taking their places then at the altar, and with their illustrious relatives standing round in a group of unequalled brilliancy, the service commences with the chorale, which peals through the little building with the most solemn effect.

The hymn over, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury took his place in the centre of the altar, and, assisted by the Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner, the Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain, and the Rev. Dr. Wesley, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, the marriage service is commenced at exactly ten minutes to one o'clock.

The Rubric is rigidly adhered to throughout.

The usual prayer was then offered, and the Primate, joining their hands together said, "Whom God has joined, let no man put asunder." A psalm and the Hallelujah chorus followed.

Hardly had the last words of the chorus died away in solemn echoes, when the ceremonial, as arranged by chamberlains and heralds, ended; and the bride, giving vent to her evidently long pent up feelings, turned and flung herself upon her mother's bosom with a suddenness and depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart. Again and again her Majesty strained her to her heart and kissed her, and tried to conceal her emotion; but it was both needless and in vain, for all perceived it, and there were few who did not share it.

In the evening the illumination of the city of London was general, including the residences of the several foreign Ambassadors and Ministers. "A simple gas star shone outside the house of the Ambassador of the United States."

NEW POST OFFICE.—Maxwell, Brunswick County, N. C., R. Council, P. M.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Republican*, records the death of Mrs. Winnie Lassiter, on the 28th ult., aged 130 years. She was a native of North Carolina and was married in that Colony many years before the revolution.

15 SHARES OF BANK STOCK AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the Market House, at Twelve O'clock, Fifteen Shares of the Bank of Fayetteville.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Feb'y 11. 85-

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 10th inst., his apprentice DUNCAN McLEAN. The public are cautioned not to harbor or employ him. Ten Cents reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Thomasville, N. C.

A. E GIERSH.

Feb'y 13, 1858. 1t

☞ See!

BALDWIN'S

Shirt Advertisement!

In another part of to-day's paper.

Jan'y 18. 77-4wipd

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold at 12 o'clock, at the Market House on TUESDAY the 2d March,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES,

Consisting of a Negro Man, Woman and Child, and three Negro Girls. Terms Cash.

The above Sale is made by order of the Assignee.

C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tw

Carolinian and Presbyterian till sale.

OATS AND PEAS.

200 BUSHELS SEED OATS,
100 ditto Cow Peas.

—*Also*—

A few barrels Northern Irish Potatoes.

For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

A fresh supply of Lime, Plastering

Hair, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, and Land Plaster. For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, to me executed for purposes therein contained, I will expose at public sale, on the 25th inst., at the Cooper Shop of J. F. Marsh, a large lot of Dressed and Undressed Staves, Heading, Hoop Iron, &c. for Spirits Barrels.

Also, will sell a good one-horse Barouche and set of Harness.

Terms made known at Sale.

W. C. TROY, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 15, 1858. 85-2t

MITCHELL'S FALLS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE STATE

TO canvass the same, and procure subscribers' names for the sale and delivery of an excellent

LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURE,

taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style of the art, representing the place where the Rev. ELISHA MITCHELL lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the Summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of Three Dollars, we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an Agency, Two Pictures, one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars address us at Asheville, N. C. LEWIS & DICKENSON.

P. S. Mr. Dickenson is also Agent for the Mt Mitchell Monument Association, and during his tour through the State will receive subscriptions for that object. W. T. DICKENSON.

Feb'y 9, 1858. 85-6m

WANTED.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH. Apply to

A. D. MORRISON,
Laurinburgh, N. C.

Feb'y 12. 85-3t

FOR SALE.

10,000 LBS. Dry Hides, for sale low for cash, or on time when satisfactory security is offered.

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10, 1858. 84*3t-pd

HERRING'S

PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES

WITH Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars, of any safe ever offered the public, and can only be had of the subscribers and their agents; who have on hand and make to order, all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors and Money Boxes, or Chests for Brokers, Jewelers and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables. And are also Patentees (by purchase) and manufacturers of

JONES' PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray street, N. Y.

AGENTS.—B. W. Knowles, Richmond, Va.; Rowland & Bro., Norfolk, Va.; J. H. Thompson & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; Bell, Prentiss & Co., Savannah, Geo.; O. Mozange & Co., Mobile, Ala.; T. T. Twitty, New Orleans, La.

The following from one of our Agents, who is too well known in his own State to need endorsing by us, will be read with interest by *Dyspeptics:*—

LEBANON, N. H., Feb. 29, 1856.

MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & CO.—*Gentlemen:* Please send by Express, another Box of *Oxygenated Bitters*, as we are nearly out. These Bitters have recently been used with unusual benefit by a member of my family, who has derived more advantage from it than from all other medicines, which fact being known, greatly influences the demand for the Bitters. There is no profession, in which a reputation for truth and sincerity is more desirable, than in that of an Apothecary; and for this reason, I have always been careful in recommending remedies. But I feel perfectly safe in advising all who are troubled with Dyspepsia, to resort at once to the *Oxygenated Bitters.*

Yours truly, &c.,

GEO. S. KENDRICK.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

'I can now indulge in the

Richest Food with impunity, whereas, previous to its use, I was obliged to confine myself strictly to the plainest food."

Such is the experience of not only one of our customers, but of hundreds of persons here, in Philadelphia, New York, Montreal and Quebec, who have used *Barhave's Holland Bitters* for Indigestion, Nausea, and Acidity of the Stomach.

Feb'y 13. 85 2tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

B. B. McKenzie, Administrator of Hugh Cunningham, dec'd, vs. The Heirs at Law of said Hugh Cunningham, dec'd.

Petition to sell Land for Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case, to wit: Hugh Rainwaters, and the children of Mary Rainwaters, and the other heirs at law of said Hugh Cunningham, dec'd, names unknown, are not residents of this State, it is therefore, Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, notifying the said non-resident defendants in this case personally to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the town of Rockingham, the third Monday in January, A. D. 1858, and the 82d year of American Independence. L. H WEBB, C. C. C.

85*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1858.

Flora Taylor vs Catharine McNeill.

Petition for Division of Slaves

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Catharine McNeill, the Defendant and a tenant in common of the slaves mentioned in the Petition, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a public newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Catharine McNeill to come forward at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, and make herself a party to the said Petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, A. K Cromartie, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1858.

85*6t] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

STATE TAXES PAID IN 1857.

From the Comptroller's Report.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

THOMAS PEMBERTON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	303,148
Valuation Land,	$503,499
Town Property,	$9,178

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$755 25
Town Property,	13 76
Polls,	743
Interest,	268 92
Salaries and Fees,	30
Mortgages and Deeds,	23
Studs and Jacks,	18
Capital in Trade,	33 33
Marriage License,	26
Gates and Bridges,	5
Pistols and Knives,	7 50
Gold Watches,	16 25
Silver Watches,	21 60
Pianos,	3
Riding Vehicles,	112 64
Playing Cards,	2 80
Merchants' Capital,	95 60
Liquor Traffic,	19 25
Pedlars,	80
Taverns,	4
Artificial Curiosities,	30
Daguerreotypists,	10
Total amount,	$2,318 90

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 12 cents per $100 value real estate, and 45 cents per poll,	$1,283 91
County Expenses, 9 do., and 20 do.,	758 60
Schools, 4 do., and 15 do.,	425 97
Total amount,	$2,468 48

MOORE COUNTY.

T. W. RITTER SHERIFF.

Acres Land,	491,047
Valuation Land,	$968,282
Town Property,	$29,313

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$1,452 41
Town Property,	43 96
Polls,	901
Interest,	289 37
Dividend and Profit,	08
Salaries and Fees,	58 99
Mortgages and Deeds,	16
Studs and Jacks,	60
Capital in Trade,	1 76
Marriage License,	50 35
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	15
Pistols and Knives,	20
Dirks and Canes,	1 95
Gold Watches,	46 25
Silver Watches,	36
Pianos,	3
Plate and Jewelry,	1 25
Riding Vehicles,	172 92
Merchants' Capital,	173 28
Liquor Traffic,	110 88
Retailers,	100
Taverns,	6 25
Pedlars,	40
Foreign Materials for Carriages,	2 79
Lectures for Reward,	10
Distress,	100
Privileged Voters,	1
Total amount,	$3,714 24

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per $100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	$1,553 12
County Expenses, 18¾ do., and 55 do.,	2,847 37
Schools, 6¾ do., and 20 do.,	1,035 43
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1 do., and 3 do.,	155 25
Total amount,	$5,591 17

LUTTERLOH'S FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INforms the public that the Boats of his line are running as follows:—

Steamer MAGNOLIA leaves FAYETTEVILLE MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 15 Minutes after Sun-rise; and WILMINGTON on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at o'clock.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves FAYETTEVILLE TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 15 Minutes after Sun-rise; and WILMINGTON WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at o'clock.

Steamer ROWAN, with a full complement of Flats, will make one trip a week or oftener, as circumstances may require.

☞All goods consigned to me at Wilmington will be forwarded with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan'y 27, 1858. 80*2m

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon.

G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Tract of Land known as "Martin's Old Store," on the Yadkin Road, in the County of Moore, containing 300 Acres. For particulars apply to J. & T. Waddill, of Fayetteville, or to the subscriber.

CLEMENT DOWD.

Carthage, Jan'y 26, 1854. 80-*6t

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days: his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas, &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind.

EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, To March Term, 1858.

Benjamin I. Dunlap, Ex'r of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd,

against

Elizabeth Stanback, Thomas Ingram, George Dunlap and wife Hannah P., Joseph B. Ingram, Wincey C. Allen, Eliza K. Sibley, Catharine Parr, Jeremiah Ingram, Benjamin F. Ingram, Matthew W. Borroughs and wife Julia, Woodson Crump, Adm'r of Clementine B. Crump, dec'd; Eben D. Ingram, Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, Presley N. Ingram, Riston H. Bennett and wife Ann, Benjamin Ingram, John B. Ingram, Eben N. Ingram, Horatio Tyson, Presley N. Stanback, The American Bible Society, The Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Bill for Construction of the Will of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd.

IT appearing to me by affidavit, that Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Horatio Tyson, Thomas Ingram and Sam'l P. Ingram, are non-residents of this State,—and that the American Bible Society, and the Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are, or are intended to be, beneficiaries under the Will of the said Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd: I therefore, order publication in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to answer, demur, or plead, to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in Sept. A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

79*6w] W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE fifth Session of this Institution is now in progress and will close on the last Friday in May next. The Principal has associated with himself several Female Assistants of experience and skill in teaching, and can therefore assure his patrons of the very best instruction, and most careful attention to their daughters entrusted to his care. And while extra expense has been incurred in furnishing comfortable lodging, he has reduced the price of Board to six dollars per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Arrangements are made to accommodate fifty young Ladies at that price. Tuition in the English branches will range from $5 to $12 50 per session. For Latin, French or Greek an extra charge of $5 each; for Painting $10. Music $20 with Instrument. It will be seen from the above that the whole expense of one session for the English studies need not exceed $45 or $50. Students received at any time and charged from arrival to the end of the session, unless in case of protracted sickness. Quarterly reports will be sent to parents of the progress and deportment of their daughters

This school is located at the well known Mineral Springs in Chatham county, one of the most healthy locations, doubtless, in the State. The Boarding department is under the immediate care of the Principal.

Address THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.

Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5, 1858. 83-3m

CAMP HILL MALE INSTITUTE.

THE first Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday of Jan'y 1858. This Academy is located in the lower portion of Moore County, the neighborhood of Lick Creek, the settlement is exceedingly healthy, the citizens moral and good farmers, being a very desirable locality, the subscriber hopes to merit a liberal patronage from abroad as well as from the neighborhood. Parents and guardians sending to this institute may rely upon my undivided attention to advance the students in their text books. Another chief design is a moral training. The School will be conducted in the school house at the Poplar Springs, until the new Academy is in a condition to go into, which is now being pushed to a speedy completion and supposed will be finished in eight weeks. As many as may come from abroad can get board within a mile and a half of the Academy, in the most respectable families; board of the first quality not higher than $6 per month.

Terms of tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $7½ for English Elementary; $10 for Reading, and writing, and Emerson's first part; $12 50 for English Grammar, Geology, and Emerson's higher Arithmetic; $15 for Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics. For information, address the subscriber, Long Street, Moore County, N. C.

WILLIAM RHODES, Principal.

Jan'y 9, 1858. 75*t1M

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

WESTWARD, HO!
10,000 *Acres of Mississippi Bottom Lands for Sale.*

TO persons going West the undersigned would say that he is now offering for sale, cheap for Cash or on short No. 1 paper, a quantity of land situated in the very best Cotton growing region, and possessing every facility of navigation and markets that the planter could desire.

☞For particulars enquire of S. W. Davis at Charlotte, N. C. JAS. B. GRIFFING.

Charlotte, Jan'y 26, 1858. 80*6t

NOTICE.
FOR SALE OR RENT,

FOR a term of years, my STORE HOUSE and LOT at Floral College. For further information address the subscriber at Dondarroch, Robeson County, N. C.

Also for sale, Two well-broke MULES, or a HORSE.

JOHN McINNIS.

Feb'y 1, 1858. 83*6t

NOTICE.

HAVING understood that it was rumored in Fayetteville and other places that I had made an assignment, I am glad to say the report is false. I shall pay 100 cts. to the dollar on all that I owe, and in some instances more, if the rate of exchange on New York continues to rule high as it does now.

M. W. McNAIR.

Springfield, Feb. 5, 1858. 83*2t

Presbyterian copy twice.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons against trading for a Note given to John Charles, sometime in the month of November 1857, for One Hundred and Seventy Dollars, payable ninety days after date, at the Bank of Fayetteville, signed by P. A. McEachin and Charles Malloy. Value has not been received for said Note, as can be proven, and I am determined not to pay it.

P. A. McEACHIN.

Jan'y 27. 80*3tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1857.

Jesse W. Weisiger, Adm'r of John W. Weisiger, vs. Heirs at Law of John W. Weisiger.

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert Cochran and Merinda his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Robert and Merinda to be and appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in March 1858, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1857.

77*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY

In Equity, To March Term, 1858.

Benjamin Ingram *against*

Benjamin I. Dunlap, Presley N. Stanback, and Horatio Tyson, Exrs. of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd, who was one of the Exrs. of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd, and Eben Ingram, who was the other Exr. of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd; Riston H. Bennett and wife Ann, Samuel P. Ingram, Presley N. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, and John B. Ingram.

Bill for Account and Settlement of the Estate of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing to me by affidavit that Martin P. Myers and Wincey his wife, Horatio Tyson, and Sam'l P. Ingram, are non-residents of this State, I therefore order publication in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to answer, demur or plead to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the case set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in Sept. A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

79*6w] W. E. TROY, C & M. E.

More Coupon Bonds For Sale.

$10,000 COUPON BONDS of County of Cumberland; $10,000 Do. Town of Fayetteville.

The Western Rail Road Company will receive sealed bids for $10,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, and $100,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, until the 4th of January next, and for like amounts of each on the 1st Mondays of February, March and April.

The County Bonds bear 7 per cent. interest, payable on the 1st of June and 1st of December, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st June 1857.

The Town Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable 1st Jan'y and 1st July, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st January 1856.

These Bonds are a part of the $100,000 authorized by the General Assembly to be issued by the Town and County respectively, in payment for their subscription of $100,000 to the Capital Stock of the Western Rail Road Company, and are the only Bonds ever issued by either Town or County.

The Town Bonds are $500 each. A few of the County Bonds are $100, the remainder $500.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Dec. 16, 1857. 69-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE
For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858: the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,

Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

FOR FLORIDA!
FROM CHARLESTON,

VIA SAVANNAH.

THE SUPERIOR Steam Ship **GORDON.**

Capt. F. BARDEN will leave CHARLESTON, every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, connecting at SAVANNAH with the well known Steam Packet

WM. SEABROOK, Capt. WM. T. MCNELTY, which will leave SAVANNAH every SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, for

PALATKA, Florida,

taking the Inland Route, and touching at Brunswick and St. Mary's, Ga., and Fernandina, Jacksonville and Picolata, Fla.

RETURNING, the Wm. Seabrook will leave PALATKA, every MONDAY AFTERNOON, and will arrive at Savannah on Wednesday morning, in ample time to connect with the Steamer Gordon, which will leave Savannah every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Charleston by 1 o'clock the next morning, so as to connect with the morning trains of the North Eastern and South Carolina Rail Roads.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

will be taken through from Charleston at the same rates as by the Steamers going direct to Florida, and no expense will be charged for transferring Freight and Passengers at Savannah, as both Steamers lie at the same wharf and Meals will be furnished on board, free of charge.

Passengers going to or returning from Florida, are invited to give this line a trial, as no pains or expense will be spared to render it a favorite Route, both for Freight and Travel. The accommodations on board the Steamers are such as to secure the utmost degree of safety and comfort, and their tables are furnished in the most sumptuous manner. For engagements, or further particulars, apply on board, or to

E. LAFITTE & CO., Agents,

Charleston, S. C.

J. P. BROOKS, Agent,

Savannah, Ga.

Jan'y 18, '58. 81-3m-pd

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our father and scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5,00, by the SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 14, 1857. 16-

GARDEN SEEDS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a general assortment of ***Landreth's Celebrated GARDEN SEEDS,*** warranted fresh and genuine, of the growth of 1857.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 28. 80-6w

NORTH CAROLINA BACON.

HAMS, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE.

Jan'y 28. 80-

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned **HOUSE**, respectfully solicits public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.

Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6mpd

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

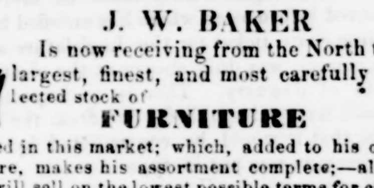
☞All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

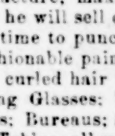
Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf





J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1857. 54-Y

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

CANTWELL'S N. C. JUSTICE.
Swaim's Justice Revised, and adapted to the New Revised Code.

THIS work, invaluable to Magistrates, Officers, and all who have occasion to know the Law, and to use the Forms under it, is very much enlarged. Price $3 50. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN; 327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

ADDISON on Contracts, with Notes and References to American cases, by Edward Ingersoll. 1 large vol. 1200 pages.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says that "this is the best book on the subject, I ever had in my hands."

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the torms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ each	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also warranted for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64ypd

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR T. S. LUTTERLOH,

Prompt attention will be given to all Consignments

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 29, 1858. 81-3m

GEO. ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

D. A. LAMONT,
Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

DAVID McDUFFIE,
Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

B. F. PEARCE & CO,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. W. PEARCE, JR

July 30. 29-tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857. 7

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have entered into Copartnership AGAIN for the purpose of carrying on the

Wagon-Making Business

in all its branches, at the old stand on the corner of Franklin and Maxwell Streets, where they would be glad to see their old friends and customers, as they will be prepared to accommodate persons wishing any thing in their line on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

J. W. WELCH. JESSE W. WEISIGER.

Dec'r 31. 72-3m

J. W. WELCH would give notice that he is desirous of closing his old business, and *to all* who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. WELCH.

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next

Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 21, 1856. tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y